

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XIX.]

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office in Craft's Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

MR. BRADFORD.

SINCE my return from the late campaign, a number of my friends have called on me, to know my reasons for returning sooner than the rest of my fellow officers, and soldiers: Therefore to put it in their power to acquaint themselves with the reason, merit, and demerit of my conduct, I exhibit the following statement of facts, and on the winding of which I shall annex a few queries, viz. On the 21st of September, I was appointed as lieutenant to capt. Hall's company; and on the same day chosen deputy adj. general, in which character I mustered a number of men, among which were capt. David Hughes, and part of his company; on the evening of said day a general order was made, in which I was commanded to march forward to camp, under col. Hall, who gave me leave of absence for that night, in consideration of my promising to give an early attendance next day, and on my way to camp next morning, I called on the commander in chief in order to forward any orders that he might have, at which time and place major Bell presented me with an order shewing his appointment to the office of assistant dep. adj. general, to act in conjunction with maj. Lemmon, I congratulated him on the same, and told him that it would exonerate me of some trouble, and enable me to comply more minutely with my promise to col. Hall, i. e. returning early to camp, which was punctually fulfilled, from thence I marched forward with col. Hall, till we made a place two miles from fort Hamilton, on One mile creek, at which place col. Hall, under whose command I then was, gave me leave of absence to return alone to Cincinnati, in order to bring forward my baggage; at which time and place I expected to draw a pack horse—When I came to Cincinnati, I was informed that gen. Scott was in the garrison, at maj. Bell's quarters, where I immediately attended and saw them both. I asked maj. Bell if I could get a pack horse, he answered it I was intitled to one, it was gone forward; gen. Scott replied that I was intitled to one, and that the same was gone forward under the direction of col. Adair. The same day I made application to general Scott, for leave of absence to go home and call on general Harrison, to bring forward the papers that might be in his hands, and join the army in the rear with gen. Barber. The request was granted, I went home and brought forward the papers agreeable to promise—On my return I met gen. Scott at fort Hamilton, and marched with the troops that evening about one mile, from where I had obtained the leave of absence of col.

Hall—Next morning I made application to the quarter-master general for a pack horse and tent, who unexpectedly produced me a general order, prohibiting my drawing the above named articles, till I had an order from the commander in chief. I went without delay to the commander in chief, and applied for an order to draw a pack horse and tent. His excellency after pausing some time, finally told me "That he did not know the capacity I acted in."—The same morning by general order the following appointments were made, viz. Thomas Love and Francis Jones, aids de camp to the commander in chief, and maj. Shannon, adj. general pro tempore, the orders were sent to me to be read, I refused for this obvious reason, as gen. Scott was a stranger to the character in which I acted, I readily concluded that it did not concern me, or at any rate, it must be an irregular step; the orders were returned to major Walker, who requested Mr. Bowman to read the same, which he did—and in the course of the morning a board was ordered to sit and make the necessary arrangements; major Obannon being officer of the day, was ordered to call on me for the papers in my hands, I told him I would carry them to the board as quick as I could write my resignation, which I immediately did in the words following, viz. As the appointment of an adjutant general has taken place, contrary to my expectation, also a majority of the field officers on the north side of the Kentucky river, I therefore beg that you will receive this as my resignation. Signed JAMES LEMMON.

N. B. I further beg that the board now sitting will examine my papers and report from the same their opinion of my conduct while acting in the capacity of dep. adj. gen.—When I handed my books and papers to the board, I presented to his excellency the above recited note, who read it, and after some meditation told me, he would comply with my request. The board sat all day but never had my request laid before them, notwithstanding at different times throughout the day, I urged the commander in chief to cause it to be brought forward; the next morning his excellency came to my quarters, at col. Hall's tent, and after spending some time in private conversation, he told me that there had been no complaint alleged against my conduct; therefore he had no subject matter sufficient to order a court in consequence of which there could be nothing done relative to my request, as he could not with propriety, issue a general order on a matter that was so pregnant with doubt, for to those orders he would have to refer, should any illegal charge be exhibited

against his conduct—And without giving me any further satisfaction marched forward for fort Jefferson—I then finding myself without redress from that quarter, and my applications made to gen. Scott proving abortive, I thought it by no means an improper step to address myself to his excellency gen. Wayne, which I did through the hands of maj. M. Dowell; gen. Wayne received my address, read it and handed it to gen. Scott to peruse the same! But did not proceed at my request to an examination of my conduct, agreeable to the rules and articles of war, pointed out by Congress—as in section 11, article 1st. If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his col. or the commanding officer of the regiment and shall upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the continental general commanding in the state where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit as soon as possible to the Congress a true state of such complaint with the proceeding had thereon—Gen. Scott no doubt thought in justice to me he ought to have complied with my request at the camp on One mile creek, (three miles from fort Hamilton) made use of every effort in his power, to have a sentence passed (by a court martial at Cincinnati on the return of the rear of the troops) against me for desertion, or leaving the army without his leave, but finding no documents sufficient—retained without having it as yet in his power to do an injury either to my private or military character—I now agreeable to promise state the following queries First, if gen. Scott did not know the capacity in which I acted, when I made application for an order to draw a pack horse and tent, why did he send maj. Obannon then officer of the day for my papers?—Second, What service could my papers render if the commander in chief did not know the capacity in which I acted.—Third, Could gen. Scott be a competent judge of my conduct when there was neither complaint nor examination.—Fourth, If there was no complaint against my conduct while acting in the capacity of dep. adj. gen. could gen. Scott without an examination, of my papers know whether it was necessary, or not to appoint an adj. gen.—Fifth and lastly, If I can prove gen. Scott promised a compliance to my request (when the board was sitting) could he take up the idea that I absented myself from the service without leave! And take measures to have me represented as a deserter.

JAMES LEMMON.

George Town, Dec. 12, 1793.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, September 10.

"The Glasgow petition has given great pleasure in this part of the country: it is hoped the example will be followed by every city, town and village, in these kingdoms, to put an end to the war.

"Two petitions are preparing here, one to be presented to the king, and the other to the parliament; and I am informed, after they are signed by such persons as assemble for that purpose, they will then be carried from house to house, and the answer of every man who refuses to sign will be taken down, that the sense of the people may be known."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27. In addition to the account we published in our last, respecting the re-capture of Toulon, we now can add, that captain Faons arrived at Boston from Lisbon, says, the intelligence was published in Lisbon, under the authority of the Spanish ambassador. The combined fleets, one English paper says, carried the French ships of the line with them; but a letter from Boston mentions, that the English squadron fell into the hands of the Sans-Culottes, two vessels excepted. The prince of Coburg, accounts from Boston say, is dead and his army defeated.

By various channels we learn that the Dutch were severely beaten on the thirteenth of September, by the troops of the French republic. Prince Frederick of Orange was wounded in this action, and the troops under his command completely routed. The most moderate accounts state their killed and wounded at 2000. The particulars of this engagement we shall give as soon as possible.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.

By a late arrival at Boston, (per the brig Lady Washington, captain West, in forty five days from Amsterdam,) we have further accounts, which state that the duke of York's defeat was no less than a complete and entire rout from before Dunkirk—that the accounts copied from the Dutch or English papers with respect to the real loss he sustained from the 6th to the 14th of September have been mistaken—nor can any account they may give of it in their Bruffels, London or Leyden gazettes, be depended upon as true statements of that affair, as every thing that is printed in them, is first inspected by their respective governments, and not a single article of news but what they approve of is suffered to be published with regard to the French and them, either in Holland, Germany or Prussia. Private letters however received by the above vessel, mention, that the loss of the com-

bined armies before Dunkirk, was much greater than the newspapers give an account of—that they lost in killed, wounded, &c. seventeen thousand men, with the whole of their baggage, artillery, ammunition, and a prodigious quantity of military stores; and, moreover, that the duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had failed for England—that the French and English fleets had met in the channel, but that Lord Howe, either through cowardice, or a sense of his inferiority in point of number of ships or men, to the French Fleet, tacked about and made all the fall he could possibly carry, for Torbay, where he had put in, panic struck, leaving the French loose masters of the English channel.

Captain West also brought the intelligence of Toulon's being retaken, and that the fleet (whether French or English he could not tell) were blocked up in that harbour, the French having got possession of the forts which commanded the entrance into that port, and of all the heights which overlooked that grand national depot of the French Republic.

The French general Miler, who was killed in the attack on the lines of Lauderbourg, received two mortal wounds, but exclaimed when his soldiers took notice of them, "Never mind them my brave companions, they are only slight fears—press forward upon the despotic enemy, and God save the republic!" He sunk to the ground as soon as he had uttered the last word; but immediately raising himself and supporting his head upon the body of a soldier, who had been killed in the beginning of the attack, he pointed to the enemy and expired, making signals to his soldiers to continue the contest.

It is said, that prince Adolphus, soon after he was wounded at Dunkirk, returned to London, and when his father first saw him he said, "Adol.—Adol.—let's see your wound." The prince, touching his head, said, "Only four or five inches deep, sir." "Not hurt! Right royal head," said his majesty.

[We may well suppose a royal head not to have any brains then.]

Extract of a letter from Kingsgate (G. B.) August 31, to a gentleman in Middletown.

"No doubt but the affairs of France engross much of your conversation. They have just passed a decree, to rise in a body to drive the combined powers (if possible) out of their country. How matters will go I know not; but if they would unite I believe they would be a match for all their enemies. It is generally believed that English money is liberally distributed to corrupt the natives of France to rebel against the new constitution. A letter is said to have been intercepted of the most infernal nature, mentioning large sums of money distributed for the purpose of exciting assassination and burning all the stores, &c. throughout France, in one day, and this shocking affair is charged to our ministry."

Captain Small of the brig Commerce, from Rotterdam, arrived at Charleston the 12th, gives the following intelligence:—That the defeat of the combined armies before Dunkirk on or about the fourth of September, in which they lost 3000 men; and, in the action the duke of York was wounded in the left shoulder. The British accuse the French of having treacherously fallen upon them during a truce of forty-eight hours, which had been agreed upon. That the country around Dunkirk had been mandated, by which the operations of the siege were greatly retarded; and that sickness prevailed among their troops. That in consequence of

a difference with the duke of York, the prince of Cobourg had retired from the army. That the latest intelligence from France contradicted the account of Cuffine's having been guillotined. That 30,000 of the insurgents had abandoned the cause of royalty and submitted to the convention; that Galtion himself had declared his readiness to accept the constitution, having nothing more in view than the establishment of a well organized government, possessing sufficient energy to protect the people in their lives and property. That the French had 800,000 men in arms, and were well supplied with every necessary for carrying on the war. That Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had made the following requisitions to the British court, which it was said, had been agreed to; that the western posts should be delivered up to the United States; that the British shall not supply the Indians who are hostile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition—that American seamen shall not be subjected to impress into the British service; and that American vessels on the high seas shall not be molested by British cruisers. It was further reported, that an embassy had been appointed by the British court, to be sent to America, for the purpose of adjusting with Congress, some points relative to a commercial treaty.

Lexington, January 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Washington 15th current, to his friend in this town.

"On the 11th inst. a few hours before I left headquarters, a Delaware Indian (originally of the Stockbridge tribe) and his interpreter with a flag, arrived. They were sent by the Delawares and Maumees, to know whether the white people would treat with them, they say all the Indians are for peace, even the Shawnees, who will treat on the same terms as the others. The next day arrived young BORTINGHELES and WHITEYES on the same business."

Mr. BRADFORD.

In the address of the Democratic Society to the Western people, we are told that a vile and disgraceful attempt was made under the former Confederation, to barter away to the Spaniards, our right to the navigation of the Mississippi. It is not long since I became fully acquainted with the history of that dark and detestable transaction. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Monroe, delivered in the Convention of Virginia in 1783, will give the outlines of that business; will expose the narrow, local policy by which a part of Congress and their Agent were actuated, and will teach us what dependence we may venture to place on the efforts of the General Government, in securing to us the enjoyment of that inestimable right.

"After the peace, it became the business of Congress to investigate the relation of these States to the different powers of the earth, in a more extensive view than they had hitherto done, and particularly in the commercial line; and to make arrangements for entering into treaties with them on such terms as might be mutually beneficial for each party. As the result of the deliberations of that day, it was resolved, 'That commercial treaties be formed, if possible, with said powers, those of Europe in particular, Spain included, upon similar principles, and three Commissioners, Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, be appointed

for that purpose.'—So that an arrangement for a treaty of commerce with Spain had already been taken. Whilst these powers were in force, a representative from Spain arrived, authorized to treat with the United States on the interfering claims of the two nations, respecting the Mississippi, and the boundaries and other concerns wherein they were respectively interested.—A similar commission was given to the Honourable the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the part of the United States, with these ultimates, 'That he enter into no treaty, compact or convention whatever, with the said representative of Spain, which did not stipulate our right to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries as established in our treaty with Great Britain.'—And thus the late negotiation commenced, and under auspices, as I supposed, very favorable to the wishes of the United States: for Spain had become sensible of the propriety of cultivating the friendship of these States.—Knowing our claim to the navigation of this river, she had sent a minister hither principally to treat on that point—and the time would not be remote when, under the increasing population of that country, the inhabitants would be able to open it, without our assistance or her consent.—These circumstances being considered, was it not presumable the intention to make a merit of her concession to our wishes, and to agree to an accommodation upon that subject, that would not only be satisfactory, but highly pleasing to the United States?—But what was the issue of this negotiation?—How was it terminated?—Has it forwarded the particular object in view, or otherwise promoted the interests and harmony of the States, or any of them?—Eight or ten months elapsed without any communications of its progress to Congress: At length a letter was received from the Secretary, stating that difficulties had arisen in his negotiation with the representative of Spain, which, in his opinion, should be so managed, as that even their existence should remain a secret for the present, and proposing that a Committee be appointed with full power to direct and instruct him in every case relative to the proposed treaty. As the only ultimatum in his instructions respecting the Mississippi and the boundaries, it readily occurred that these occasional difficulties alluded to, and were those he wished to remove. And for many reasons this appeared at least to me an extraordinary proposition. By the articles of confederation nine States are necessary to enter into treaties.—The instruction is the foundation of the treaty; for if it is formed agreeable thereto, good faith requires that it be ratified.—The practice of Congress hath also been always, I believe, in conformity to this idea.—The instructions under which our commercial treaties have been made were carried by nine States.—Those under which the Secretary now acted were passed by nine States.—The proposition then would be, that the powers which under the Constitution nine States only were competent to, should be transferred to a Committee, and the object thereby to disengage himself from the ultimatum already mentioned in his existing instructions.—In this light the subject was taken up, and on these principles discussed.—The Secretary, Mr. Jay being at length called before Congress

to explain the difficulties mentioned in his letter, presented to their view the project of a treaty of commerce, containing, as he supposed, advantageous stipulations in our favour, in that line; in consideration for which we were to contract to forbear the use of the navigation of the river Mississippi for the term of twenty-five or thirty years, and earnestly advised our adopting it. The subject now took its decided form—there was no further ambiguity in it—and we were surprised for reasons that have been already given, that he had taken up the subject of commerce at all.—We were greatly surprised it should form the principal object of the project, and that a partial or temporary sacrifice of that interest, for the advancement of which the negotiation was set on foot, should be the consideration proposed to be given for it. But the honourable Secretary urged that it was necessary to stand well with Spain;—that the commercial project was a beneficial one, and should not be neglected;—that a stipulation to forbear the use contained an acknowledgment, on her part, of the right in the United States; that we were in no condition to take the river, and therefore gave nothing for it; with other reasons which perhaps I have forgotten; for the subject in detail has nearly escaped my memory. We differed with the honourable Secretary almost in every respect. We admitted indeed the propriety of standing well with Spain but supposed we might accomplish that end at least on equal terms. We considered the stipulation to forbear the use, as a species of barrier, that should never be countenanced in the councils of the American States, since it might tend to the destruction of the society itself; for a forbearance of the use of one river, might lead upon more extensive consequences.—That of the Chesapeake, the Potomack, or any other of the rivers that emptied into it.—In short, that the councils of the confederacy should be conducted with more magnanimity and candour, should contemplate the benefit of all parts upon common principles, and not the sacrifice of one part for that of another. There appeared to us a material difference between stipulating by treaty to forbear the use, and not being able to open the river: The former would be considered by the inhabitants of the Western country as an act of hostility; the latter might be justified by our inability.—And with respect to the commercial part of the project, we really thought it an ill advised one, on its own merits solely.

"This was this project brought before Congress, and so far as I recollect, in this form, and upon these principles.—It was the subject of tedious and lengthy discussion in that honorable body.—Every distinct measure that was taken I do not now remember, nor do I suppose it of consequence. I have drawn the outlines of the transaction, which is, if I apprehend rightly, all that the committee wish to discuss. The communications of the Secretary were referred to a committee of the whole house. The Delegates of the seven Easternmost States voted that the ultimatum in the Secretary's instructions, be repealed; which was reported to the house and entered on the journal by the Secretary of Congress, that the question was carried. Upon this entry, a Constitutional question arose to this effect: 'Nine States being necessary by the Federal Constitution, to give an instruction, and seven having repealed a part of an instruction to give, for the formation of a treaty with a foreign power, so as to alter its import, and authorize, under the

remaining part thereof, the formation of a treaty, on principles altogether different from what the said instruction originally contemplated—can such remaining part be considered as in force and constitutionally obligatory? We pressed on congress for a decision on this point often, but without effect. Notwithstanding this, I made good it was the intention of the Secretary to proceed and conclude a treaty, in conformity to his project, with the minister of Spain. In this situation I left Congress."

"Mr. Monroe added several other observations, the purport of which was, that the interest of the Western country would not be as secure under the proposed Constitution, as under the Confederation; because under the latter system, the Mississippi could not be relinquished without the consent of nine States, whereas by the former, he said, a majority, or seven States, could yield it. His own opinion was, that it would be given up by a majority of the senators present in the Senate, with the President, which would put in the power of less than seven States to forward it. That the Northern States were inclined to yield it. That it was their interest to prevent an augmentation of the Southern influence and power; and that as mankind in general, and States in particular, were governed by interest, the Northern States would not fail of availing themselves of the opportunity given them by the Constitution, of relinquishing that river, in order to deprive the Western Country, and prevent the Southern interest from preponderating."

STRAYED from Lexington the 18th inst. a foal horse six years old this spring, marked on the near buttock thus S a ship on his nose. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of THREE DOLLARS, and reasonable charges. J. J. HUDSON. January 24, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Star creek, Clarke county, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven or eight years old, no brand perceivable, appeared to gl. Also a foal colt, with a blaze face appeared to gl. WILLIAM LANDSDALE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wanted immediately a number of men to conduct boats to the city of New-Orleans, for which generous wages will be given by ELISHA WINTERS, & Co. Lexington, January 25th, 1794.

To be SOLD, or RENTED for the ensuing Crop,

TWO hundred and eighty four acres of land on Hickman, about seven miles from Lexington, the tract whereon William Smith deceased, lately lived, on which there is about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, six or seven acres of meadow, a peach orchard planted out, and also a good nursery of peach and apple trees. The buildings are cabins only. This tract of land is of the best quality, is well watered and timbered, and lies between Morrison's and Young's mills about one mile from each. Whoever wishes to purchase or rent, shall know the terms on application to the subscriber who will be at Lexington during the present month and afterward at Danville.

THOMAS SPEED. January 10, 1794.

THE subscriber with all those who have hides to tan on the shares, would bring them in as soon as possible, as thereby they may be enabled to deliver them next fall. WILLIAM & THOMAS STORY. Georgetown, January 13, 1794.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has erected the following business, in Lincolnton Street, in Mr. Byboit's house, lately occupied by Thomas Cook, where he has for sale all kinds of wares.

N.B. Great encouragement will be given to those who shall buy to sell again. JAMES JEFFS. Lexington, January 15, 1794.

TWO DOLLERS Reward. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, on Sunday night, the 29th of December last, a bright bay mare, three years old last spring, suckles a colt, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus C, a small star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, trot natural. Whoever delivers said mare to me in Lexington, or to James Kay, on North Elkhorn, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

63 ST WILLIAM TURNER. Lexington, Jan. 16, 1794.

STRAYED from Lexington the 18th inst. a foal horse six years old this spring, marked on the near buttock thus S a ship on his nose. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of THREE DOLLARS, and reasonable charges. J. J. HUDSON. January 24, 1794.

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THOMAS SPEED. January 10, 1794.

WHEREAS I purchased a tract of land from Jacob Barnes of Madison county and state of Kentucky, and had his obligation to make me a title, bearing date September 18, 1792, and has since sold said land to a certain Eliza Brook of Madison county, and has assigned over the said obligation to him; and finding he cannot comply with his contract and that he intends to defraud me; I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said obligation, as I am determined to keep possession of said land until he complies with his contract WILLIAM BOGGS. Bourbon county, Jan. 22, 1794.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Danville, which will be sent to the general post-office at Philadelphia, after the first of April next, if not taken away before that time, Jan. 1, 1794.

THOMAS Bach, federal army. John Blair, or Charles Living, Bourbon. Irby Boyd, capt. Wenton's troop of horse. John Beard, cane run near Lexington. James Baiflow, Bourbon county. William Bann, care of John Mackey, Lexington America. Stephen Bow, soldier in capt. Boyce's company. William Barnhill, Jefferson Lums station. John Cook, Bourbon county. Doct. James Chambers, Barks town. Robert Campbell, near Danville. Andrew McCallis, Lexington for James Carlton, Fayette. Philip McCarty, Bourbon. Matthew Crozer, care of Henry Langlin, Madison. Tabitha Campbell, Fayette county. Allen Dehart, Madison. John Duff, to the care of Samuel Conkey Lexington. Samuel Emmertson, Lincoln county. Lewis Eberday, near Frankfurt. John Fowler, eq. Woodford. Isaac Garvin, Lincoln. William Gates, Mercer county. Charles Gentry, Fayette. Alexander Gibson, Fourth Reg. Legion. Capt. William Hubble, Lincolnton. Nathaniel Haggart, Clarke county. Garrett Haun, Bourbon. James Howard, Bourbon. William Rigby, Mercer county. Bowman's Station. William Irvine, eq. Madison. John Kelly, Macon county or Nathan Allen, Washington. Thomas Knight, America. Thomas Kee, Crab orchard. James Kirkpatrick, Lincoln county. John McKenney, eq. Bourbon county. William Lewis, mouth of Jefferson. Capt. John Lewis, Fayette. Philip Lumpkin, Madison 2. William Lyon, to the care of James Young. William Luk, Fayette. John Logan, Lincoln county late from James river. Peter Manson, at Francis Barnes, Lexington. George Marshall, Fayette. William Moore, Mercer county. Harrods Station. Francis Major, Woodford county. Agnes Montague, Fayette county. Maj. John Martin, Fayette county. John C. Owens, 4. Col. Elijah Robinson, Nashville. William Smith, Bourbon county. John Barnett Straball, near Bards town. Peter Samuel, Kentucky. Daniel Spencer, Lexington 3. Capt. James Trimble, Woodford 2. Radfif Thompson, Green river, Petrus creek. Howell Tarum, Nashville. John Ward, to the care of Walter E. Strag Danville. William Willis, Fayette. Robert Wilton, Fayette. Jacob Yandis, near Baylor's mill Lincoln 2.

KENTUCKY, to wit: October Court of Appeals, 1793. Richard Allen, complainant, Against William Dougherty, defendant. In CHANCERY.

THE defendant herein having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to a rule of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May Term, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

A Copy. Teffe. THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

I have just received from Bourbon Furnace.

A Complete Assortment of Castings, which will be sold at six pence half penny per lb.

WILLIAM MORTON Wanted to purchase a Quantity of Bear-Skins, they must be well haired and coloured. W. M. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

FOR SALE THE place whereon I now live containing about two hundred acres of land within three quarters of a mile of the out Lots of Lexington, the tide quality and situation equal to any in the state; on the premises is a brick house of good size two stories high, also fruit trees meadow, water and other conveniences. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

MOSES BLEDSOE Oary next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Campbell's ware house, below the rapids of Ohio, thirty odd thousand weight of tobacco, in hogheads, for the benefit of the sufferers. John Clark, John Buckner, agent for Stephen Richardson, the insurers James Enead, Jan. 4, 1794.

A Large Company will start from the Crab orchard on the twentieth of February, in order to go through the Wilderness.

LINCOLN, to wit: September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1793. Daniel Mitchell & David Hutchinson, complainants Against John Reed, William Henry, Jacob Myers, Defendants And George James,

His Defendants Jacob Myers and George James, having failed to answer the complainant's bill of complaint, agreeable to act of Assembly and a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next February court, and answer the Complainants said bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Dutch meeting-house near Myers's Station, on some Sunday immediately after divine service. A Copy. Teffe.

WILLIS GREEN, C.C. The subscribers have opened at Strade's Station, A Near Assortment of GOODS

Suitable to the present season, Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or best cattle delivered at their butcher's shop in Lexington; and good wheat delivered at John Cock's mill in Lexington; and pork an foot delivered in Lexington, or at their store, and all kind of country produce. Cock & Lytle.

December 28. WAS committed to Gaol the 18th of December, 1793, a Mulatto man, who says he belongs to Alexander Carlson, of Lincoln county, he has a small brown horse with him, he calls himself Henry. The owner is desired to come and take him out, or he will be sold for his fees. Thomas Love, G. F. C. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

NEW-ORLEANS. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Number of stout hands, to work our boats down the Mississippi; to whom we will give good wages and generous treatment. JOHN CROZIER & Co. Lexington, Nov. 16, 1793.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The resemblance.

WHEN Chloe's picture was to
Chloe seen,
Adorn'd with charms and beauty
not her own,
Where Hogarth, pitying nature,
kindly made
Each lip, such eyes, as Chloe ne-
ver had.
Ye Gods! she cries, in ecstacy of
heart,
How near can nature be exprest by
art!
Well! it is wondrous like! nay,
let me die,
The very pointing lip! the killing
eye!

Blunt and severe, as manly in
the play,
Downright replies—like, madam,
do you say?
The picture bears this likeness,
is it true?
The canvas painted is, and so are
you.

Treason!!!

A very serious complaint was
lodged a few days ago, before a
justice of the peace, and one of
the quorum, in a northern coun-
ty, against a simple countryman,
for having "damned the king."
A warrant was accordingly issued,
and the poor trembling delinquent
dragged before the bench, when
the following very keen and poin-
ted interrogatories were put to
him:

Justice—Hark! you fellow;
how came you wickedly and pro-
fanely to damn his most sacred
majesty George the Third, of
Great Britain, France and Ireland,
King, defender of faith, and so
forth?

Countryman—Lord! your wor-
ship, I did not know that king of
Clubs, was defender of the faith,
or by my troth I would not a dam-
ned it.

Justice—King of Clubs! Why
you rebellious rascal! what, do
you add insult to treason?—I'll
see what you mean!

Countryman—Mean, your wor-
ship, why you mun know that
were none and none, at whilk
and fwabbers. Clubs was trumps.
I had once and queen in my own
hand—but as ill luck would ha't,
our neighbor Thomas clapt his
king snuck upon my queen, and
by gallin they gotten the odd
trick—so being throated with
rage, worship, I-I-I cried damn
the king!

Justice—O! well, if that's all,
thou may go about thy busi-
ness—but fee that thou never does
to again.

Countryman—God bless your ho-
nor—I vpona e'en curse a knave,
for fear it offend your worship!

The subscriber will give
Cash and Merchandise
At his STORE in Lexington, for
Good

PACK HORSES.

Until the first of March next.

January 22.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living in Scott county, near
George town, a roan mare a-
bout twelve years old, four feet
eight inches high, no brand, a
small star in her forehead and
a small white spot on her shoul-
der, and a white spot on her
neck occasioned by the collar,
and much marked with saddle
spots on her back. Potted and ap-
praised to 7 pounds 10 shillings.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN.
Nov. 15, 1793.

PATRICK McCULLOUGH
Has just imported, and is now opening
at his Store in Lexington,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORT-

FRESH GOODS;

Suitable to the season.
Which he will sell on low
terms for cash, pork, Butter cheese,
linen and fairs of all kinds.
Lexington, November 30.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the sub-
scriber, on the fifth night of Au-
gust, in the year 1792, a Negroe
Man, named ANTHONY, about
25 years of age, about five feet
one inch high, broad shouldered
and well made to his height, is some-
what hollow backed, virginia born
and very black, has had his mid-
dle finger on his right hand broke,
above the knuckle joint, which
disables him from shutting that finger
close. The above reward and
all reasonable charges will be given
any person who will deliver
him to me.

Kentucky, Washington county. 13

WANTED (at the Paper-mill
in Georgetown) four or five
Apprentice Boys, between the age
of twelve and seventeen years,
Any such who can come well re-
d, will meet with good encou-
ragement, by applying to
Craig, Parkers & Co.
Oct. 2.

STOLEN or STRAYED from
the subscriber, a bay horse, up-
wards of fifteen hands high, black
mane and tail, very little hair on
his foretop, but he carries a re-
markable fine tail, he is much
windgalled, particularly behind.
Whoever will deliver the said
horse to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive a reward of five Dollars.

James Huggins,
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1793.
The subscribers have on hand,
A Near and Complete Assort-
ment of
GOODS
Suitable to the present Season:
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARD WARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY
WARE & MEDICINE,
Which they will sell at the low-
est prices for CASH, COUNTRY
LINEN or Tobacco.
CASH and GOODS will be given
for CERTIFICATES of the late
Campaign.
Peter January jun. & Co.
Lexington, December 5.

DESERTED from the twelfth
company 3d sub Legion of the
United States, on the thirteenth
of September, 1793, Noah Ad-
kins, a private, twenty six years
of age, six feet high, of a swarthy
complexion, dark hair and
eyes, has a mole on his left cheek,
born in Virginia, and resident
near Watanga river, when he
enlisted, a labourer by profession,
fond of card playing, he took
with him his regimentals. Who-
ever secures said deserter in any
part of the United States, or to
the commanding officer at Knox-
ville, shall receive EIGHT DOL-
LARS Reward, and reasonable
charges paid by

WILLIAM RICKARD,
Lieut. Comm'd.
N. B. It is supposed the above
deserter made for Kentucky.
Camp Knoxville, on the banks of
Holstein, Nov. 29, 1793.

Whoever takes up the horse and
mare and delivers them in Lex-
ington, shall have two dollars a
piece.

ROBERT BARR.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1793.

TO RENT.

THE Store room in Lexington,
lately occupied by Trotter &
Ward, an excellent stand for bu-
siness, for terms apply to
STEPHEN COLLINS.
Lexington, Dec. 7, 1793.

FOR SALE

A well improved
PLANTATION,
WITHIN three miles of Bour-
bon; containing One hun-
dred and sixty six acres, of which
about seventy acres is cleared, a
good Dwelling House, Orchard,
&c. &c. for terms, apply to Col.
Baker Ewing, or the subscribers.
Scitz & Lauman.
Lexington, October 25.

JUST ARRIVED.
And now opening, at the sub-
scriber's Store in Lexington,
on Mainstreet,
A GENERAL Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARD WARE and QUEEN'S
WARE which he will sell on the
lowest terms for Cash, country Li-
nen, Pork, Butter and Cheese.
George Tegarden.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
living in Madison county,
near the mouth of Silver creek,
a bay mare about ten years old,
above 14 hands one inch high,
a dull star in her forehead, brand-
ed on the near shoulder and bat-
tock MW on the off shoulder and
buttock WM; appraised to 71.
100. Likewise a year old, iron
gray horse colt, potted and ap-
praised to two pounds.
JOHN STEPP.
October 30, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
in Madison county, on the
waters of paint lick, a bay mare,
about thirteen hands and a half
high, a star and ship, some sad-
dle spots, paces, about eight years
old, appraised to 41.
ALEXANDER CARNES.
July 13, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living near M'Brides mill,
in Fayette county, a black filly,
two or three years old, has white
on both hind feet, no brand, is
upwards of twelve hands high,
appraised to 41.
CHARLES NEELE.
Nov. 12, 1793.

A Large Company will
meet at the Crab orchard on
the thirty first of this instant,
in order to start early through
the Wilderness the next morn-
ing, being the first day of Fe-
bruary.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
living on Back creek a
branch of Towns, in the county
of Bourbon, a two year old bay
filly, about fourteen hands high
has a star in her face, a long
snip on her nose, potted and ap-
praised to 81.
JOSEPH CARR.
Nov. 30, 1793.

All persons indebted to the
subscriber on or before the first of
September last, are requested to
make payment by the first of Fe-
bruary; those that neglect this
notice, may expect their accounts
to be put into the hands of pro-
per officers, to be recovered as the
law directs, without respect to
persons.

Andrew Holmes.
December 1.
N. B. He wants a quantity of to-
bacco.

BOURBON FURNACE, Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted immediately,
Two or three good Waggoners,
and a number of other hands, to
work at the above FURNACE,
to whom generous wages and good
treatment will be given, by
John Mockbee,

For
JOHN COCKEY OWINGS & Co.
N. B. Heavy CASTINGS are
now to be sold at the above place,
at 6d. per lb. and hand ware in
proportion.

LINCOLN, to wit:
June court of Quarter Sessions,
1793.
Walter Beall, Complainant,
Against
Jacob Myers, Defendant.
In CHANCERY.

THE Defendant having failed
to answer the Complainant's
bill of complaint, agreeable to act
of Assembly and a rule of this
court, and it appearing to the sa-
tisfaction of the court that the said
Defendant is no inhabitant of this
state, on the motion of the Com-
plainant by his council, it is or-
dered that the said Defendant do
appear here on the first day of
their next February court, and an-
swer the Complainant's said bill;
that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette for two months suc-
cessively; that the same be posted up
at the front door of the court-
house of this county on some court
day, and published at the front
door of the Dutch meeting-house
near Myers's station, on some Sun-
day immediately after divine ser-
vice.

A Copy. Telle,
WILLIS GREEN, C. C.
Eight Dollars Reward,

Strayed from the sub-
scriber, living near Frankfort, Wood-
ford county; a bay MARE, about
ten years old, branded on the
near shoulder 9, on the near bat-
tock 6, a ferret on one eye, some
gray hairs in her forehead, a sad-
dle spot on the near side of her
back; was shod all round when
she went away. Also a light bay
filley, one year old last spring,
with a large star, strayed both a-
way together about the first week
in June; whoever takes up said
mares and brings them to the sub-
scriber, shall have the above re-
ward, by

WM. IRWIN
December 9,

I WILL give CASH for as much
clean Timothy Seed, as will be
delivered to me between this and
the first day of February next.

JAMES TROTTER.
Dec. 10, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
on the two mile creek, Clarke
county, a bay horse about nine
years old, fourteen hands high,
both hind feet white, shod all
round, a small star, no brand per-
ceivable, appraised to 121. Also a
black horse eleven years old,
fourteen hands and a half high,
his hind foot white, a small
star, shod round, a small bell, ap-
praised to 121.
AMBROSE BUSH,
Nov. 22, 1793.